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SCHWEITZER CORNMAN GROSS & BONDELL LLP			EXAMINER	
292 MADISON AVENUE - 19th FLOOR			PICO, ERIC E	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/644,188	Applicant(s) ROTBOLL ET AL.
	Examiner ERIC PICO	Art Unit 3654

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 August 2008.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1,2,4-10 and 14-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1,2,4-10 and 14-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/136/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 08/28/2008 has been entered.

Specification

2. The specification is objected to as failing to provide proper antecedent basis for the claimed subject matter. See 37 CFR 1.75(d)(1) and MPEP § 608.01(o). Correction of the following is required: Claims 1, 14, and 15 recite the limitation "web." There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. Claim(s) 10 is/are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Rivera et al. U.S. Patent No. 6095288.

5. **Regarding claim 10**, Rivera et al. discloses a lift installation in a building, comprising a flat floor plate with an unitary flat underside and an upper side; at least one lift cage comprising a three-dimensional body 12 for receiving persons or articles to be conveyed and a support body 16 for accepting forces arising during conveying of the persons or articles; and a lift shaft extending above said floor plate, the lift shaft having a lift shaft base, referred to as floor 24, having an underside lying at the same level as the flat underside of the floor plate and an upper surface lying at a level above the flat underside of said floor plate and below the upper side of said floor plate, shown in Figures 1-4.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claim(s) 1, 2, 14-16 is/are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rivera et al. U.S. Patent No. 6095288 in view of Tomasetti et al. U.S. Patent No. 6209686.

8. **Regarding claim 1**, Rivera et al. discloses a lift cage comprising a three-dimensional body, referred to as elevator car 12, for receiving persons or articles to be

conveyed and suspended in a support body, referred to as intermediary frame 16, the three-dimensional body 12 comprising at least one floor member and a roof member, the support body forming an inverted extending U-shaped frame having an open bottom, shown when viewed from the top of the shaft to the bottom of the shaft, and comprising a top frame forming a web portion of the U-shaped frame, shown as the top element of intermediary frame 16, and two vertically-extending side frames, shown as the side elements of intermediary frame 16, forming flange portions of the U-shaped frame and arranged at and co-extensive with widths of opposed sides of the lift cage, the top frame extending in a horizontal plane above and across substantially an entirety of the roof member, the lift cage being positioned between the side frames, the side frames being interconnected together along entireties of their lengths by way of the horizontal top frame, the three-dimensional body 12 being suspended from the top frame.

9. Rivera et al. is silent concerning the support body forming an inverted vertically-extending U-shaped frame having an open bottom.

10. Tomasetti et al. teaches a lift cage comprising a three-dimensional body, referred to as the enclosure of the elevator car, for receiving persons or articles to be conveyed and suspended in a support body, comprised of elements 3-6, the three-dimensional body comprising at least one floor member 30, 31 and a roof member 32, the support body 3-6 forming an inverted vertically-extending U-shaped frame having an open bottom and comprising a top frame 5, 6 forming a web portion of the U-shaped frame and two vertically-extending side frames 3, 4 forming flange portions of the U-shaped

frame and arranged at and co-extensive with widths of opposed sides of the lift cage, the top frame 5, 6 extending in a horizontal plane above and across substantially an entirety of the roof member 32, the lift cage being positioned between the side frames 3, 4, the side frames 3, 4 being interconnected together along entireties of their lengths by way of the horizontal top frame 5, 6.

11. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to form the support body disclosed by Rivera et al. into an inverted vertically-extending U-shaped frame having an open bottom as taught by Tomasetti et al. to facilitate supporting of the three-dimensional body.

12. **Regarding claim 2 and 16,** Rivera et al. is silent concerning the lift cage not including any component extending below a lower surface of the floor member of the three-dimensional body.

13. Tomasetti et al. teaches a lift cage, referred to as car structure 1, not including any component extending below a lower surface of the floor member, referred to as supporting structure 2, of the three-dimensional body, comprised of wall elements 27-29.

14. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to not include any component as taught by Tomasetti et al. extending below a lower surface of the floor member of the three-dimensional body disclosed Rivera et al. to accommodate elevator pit constraints.

15. **Regarding claim 14,** Rivera et al. discloses a lift cage mounted in a lift shaft, which lift cage comprises a three-dimensional cage, referred to as elevator car 12, for

Art Unit: 3654

receiving persons or articles to be conveyed and a support body, referred to intermediary frame 16, the three-dimensional cage comprising a roof and at least one floor member, shown in Figures 1 and 2;

16. two side frames, shown in Figures 1 and 2 attached to guide rails 14, of the support body 16 positioned on a lift shaft base referred to as floor 24, the side frames being disposed vertically and parallel to one another at a spacing of a width of a top frame, shown in Figures 1 and 2 attached to elevator rope 32, of the support body 16, each side frame bearing against a guide rail 14 by way of a guide shoe, shown in Figure 1 and 2;

17. the top frame horizontally fastened to a conveying cable, referred to as elevator rope 32, of a lift drive;

18. the top frame connected to both side frames to form an inverted vertically-extending U-shaped frame with an open bottom, when viewed from the top of the shaft, such that the top frame forms a web between the side frames and overlies the roof of the three-dimensional cage 12;

19. the three-dimensional cage attached to the top frame via the side frames whereby the three-dimensional body is suspended from the top frame, the top frame remains overlying the three-dimensional body and extends across the three-dimensional body 12.

20. Rivera et al. is silent concerning the top frame connected to both side frames to form an inverted vertically-extending U-shaped frame with an open bottom.

21. Tomasetti et al. teaches a lift cage in a lift shaft, which lift cage comprises a three-dimensional cage, referred to as the enclosure of the elevator car, for receiving persons or articles to be conveyed and a support body, the three-dimensional cage comprising a roof 32 and at least one floor member 30, 31,
22. two side frames 3, 4 of the support body, the side frames 3, 4 being disposed vertically and parallel to one another at a spacing of a width of a top frame 5, 6 of the support body, each side frame 3, 4 bearing against a guide rail by way of a guide shoe 7, 8, 9.1, 10.1;
23. the top frame 5, 6 connected to both side frames 3, 4 to form an inverted vertically-extending U-shaped frame with an open bottom such that the top frame forms a web between the side frames 3, 4 and overlies the roof 32 of the three-dimensional cage; and
24. the three-dimensional cage attached to the top frame 5, 6, the top frame 5, 6 extending across the three-dimensional body.
25. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to connect the top frame to both side frames disclosed by Rivera et al. to form an inverted vertically-extending U-shaped frame with an open bottom as taught by Tomasetti et al. to facilitate the support of the three-dimensional body.
26. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide the steps of positioning two side frames of the support body on a lift shaft base, fastening the top frame to a conveying cable of a lift drive, raising the top frame by means of the lift drive to a fastening level between the side frames, connecting

the top frame to both side frames, and attaching the three-dimensional cage to the top frame because these steps would result from the mounting of the device disclosed by Rivera et al. in its normal and expected fashion.

27. **Regarding claim 15**, Rivera et al. discloses a lift cage, comprising a three-dimensional body, referred to as elevator car 12, for receiving persons or articles to be conveyed and a support body, referred to as intermediary frame 16, from which the three-dimensional body 12 is suspended, the three-dimensional body 12 comprising a pair of opposed sides, a roof and a floor member, the support body 16 comprising two vertically extending rectangular closed side frames, shown as the side elements of intermediary frame 16 and guide rails 14, at opposed sides of the lift cage, each side frame having vertical members joined by upper and lower horizontal members, shown as the portion of the intermediary frame 16 that extends between the intermediary frame 16 and guide rails 14, the side frames being connected together by way of a horizontal top frame forming a web overlying the roof of the three-dimensional body, the side frames and the top frame forming an inverted U-shape construction with an open bottom, shown when viewed from the top of the shaft to the bottom of the shaft, and substantially surrounding entireties of the sides and roof of the three-dimensional body, the three-dimensional body being positioned between the side frames and suspended from the top frame extending across the three-dimensional body 12.

28. Rivera et al. is silent concerning each side frame having front and rear vertical members positioned respectively adjacent a front and a rear of one of the opposed sides of the three-dimensional body and joined by upper and lower horizontal members,

the side frames being connected together by way of a horizontal top frame forming a rectangular web.

29. Tomasetti et al. teaches a lift cage, comprising a three-dimensional body, referred to as enclosure of the elevator car, for receiving persons or articles to be conveyed and a support body 3-6 from which the three-dimensional body is suspended, the three-dimensional body comprising a pair of opposed sides 27-29, a roof 32 and a floor member 30, 31, the support body 3-6 comprising two vertically extending rectangular closed side frames 3, 4 at opposed sides of the lift cage, each side frame 3, 4 having front and rear vertical members 11, 12, 15, 16 positioned respectively adjacent a front and a rear of one of the opposed sides of the three-dimensional body and joined by upper and lower horizontal members 13, 14, 17, 18, the side frames 3, 4 being connected together by way of a horizontal top frame 5, 6 forming a rectangular web on the roof 32 of the three-dimensional body, the side frames 3, 4 and the top frame 5, 6 forming an inverted U-shape construction with an open bottom and substantially surrounding entireties of the sides 27-29 and roof 32 of the three-dimensional body, the three-dimensional body being positioned between the side frames 5, 6 and extending across the three-dimensional body.

30. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to position each side frame disclosed by Rivera et al. having front and rear vertical members respectively adjacent a front and a rear of one of the opposed sides of the three-dimensional body as taught by Tomasetti et al. and connect the side frames

disclosed by Rivera et al. by way of a horizontal top frame forming a rectangular web as taught by Tomasetti et al. to facilitate supporting of the three-dimensional body.

31. **Claim(s) 4-6** is/are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rivera et al. U.S. Patent No. 6095288 in view of Tomasetti et al. U.S. Patent No. 6209686 as applied to claims 1 and 2 above, and further in view of Halpern GB Publication No. 2139183.

32. **Regarding claim 4**, Rivera et al. is silent concerning the three-dimensional body comprises at least one structural member.

33. Halpern teaches a three-dimensional body, referred to as framework 10, comprised of structural members, referred to as corner posts 32, 42.

34. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide the three-dimensional body disclosed by Rivera et al. with structural members as taught by Halpern to maintain a rigid three-dimensional body.

35. **Regarding claim 5**, Rivera et al. is silent concerning the three-dimensional body comprises at least one structural member being a flat profile element.

36. Halpern teaches structural members 32, 42 being a flat profile element.

37. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide the three-dimensional body disclosed by Rivera et al. with structural members of a flat profile element as taught by Halpern to maintain a rigid three-dimensional body.

38. **Regarding claim 6**, Rivera et al. is silent concerning the three-dimensional body comprises at least one structural member mounted outside the three-dimensional body.

39. Halpern teaches structural members 32, 42 mounted outside the three-dimensional body.
40. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide the three-dimensional body disclosed by Rivera et al. with structural members mounted outside a three-dimensional body as taught by Halpern to maintain a rigid three-dimensional body.
41. **Claim(s) 4, and 6-9** is/are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rivera et al. U.S. Patent No. 6095288 in view of Tomasetti et al. U.S. Patent No. 6209686 as applied to claims 1 and 2 above, and further in view of Ericson et al. U.S. Patent No. 5564529.
42. **Regarding claim 4**, Rivera et al. is silent concerning the three-dimensional body comprises at least one structural member.
43. Ericson et al. teaches a three-dimensional body, referred to as cab 32, comprises structural members, referred to as vertical support 86.
44. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide the three-dimensional body disclosed by Rivera et al. with structural members as taught by Ericson et al. to maintain a rigid three-dimensional body.
45. **Regarding claim 6**, Rivera et al. is silent concerning the three-dimensional body comprises a structural member mounted outside the three-dimensional body.
46. Ericson et al. teaches the structural member 86 is mounted outside the three-dimensional body 32.

47. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide the three-dimensional body disclosed by Rivera et al. with structural members mounted outside a three-dimensional body as taught by Ericson et al. to maintain a rigid three-dimensional body.

48. **Regarding claim 7**, Rivera et al. is silent concerning the three-dimensional body comprises a structural member mechanically connecting the floor member and the roof member together.

49. Ericson et al. teaches the structural member 86 mechanically connects a floor member, referred to as platform 46, and a roof member, referred to as horizontal supports 82, together.

50. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide the three-dimensional body disclosed by Rivera et al. with structural members that mechanically connects the floor member and the roof member together as taught by Ericson et al. to maintain a rigid three-dimensional body.

51. **Regarding claim 8**, Rivera et al. is silent concerning the three-dimensional body is suspended in the support body by way of the structural member.

52. Ericson et al. teaches the three-dimensional body 32 is suspended in a support body, referred to as car frame 28, by way of the structural member 86.

53. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to suspend the three-dimensional body disclosed by Rivera et al. in a support body by way of structural members as taught by Ericson et al. to securely connect the three-dimensional body into the support body.

54. Regarding claim 9, Rivera et al. is silent concerning the three-dimensional body is suspended in the support body by way of the roof member.
55. Ericson et al. teaches the three-dimensional body 32 is suspended in a support body 28 by way of the roof member 82.
56. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to suspend the three-dimensional body disclosed by Rivera et al. in a support body by way of a roof member as taught by Ericson et al. to securely connect the three-dimensional body into the support body.

Response to Arguments

57. Applicant's arguments filed 08/28/2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
58. In response to applicant's argument, "The Rivera floor plate is clearly not flat, and does not have a flat underside as the edge as shown in Figure 4 provides a step-like construction" having a step-like construction does not prevent the underside of the floor plate from being flat.
59. In response to applicant's argument, "Rivera's support body or intermediary frame 16 does not have two vertically-extending rectangular closed side frames" Rivera discloses two vertically-extending side frames shown as the sides of intermediary frame 16 closed and made rectangular by guide rails 14.
60. In response to applicant's argument, "Rivera's asserted inverted U-shaped construction does not substantially surround the entireties of the sides and roof of the

three-dimensional body; it surrounds, at most only a small portion of the rearmost part of the body or cage" although the inverted U-shaped construction surrounds the rearmost part of the three-dimensional body it surrounds the entirety of the sides and roof of the of the rearmost part three-dimensional body.

61. In response to applicant's argument, "being of a single member cannot and does not extend in a horizontal plane above and across substantially an entirety of the three-dimensional body's roof member" applicant provides no support for the assertion that a single member cannot extend in a horizontal plane above and across substantially an entirety of the three-dimensional body's roof member. Rivera et al. provides a single member, shown as the top member of intermediary frame 16, which extends in a horizontal plane above substantially an entirety of the three-dimensional body's roof member and spans the entire distance across substantially an entirety of the three-dimensional body's roof member.

62. In response to applicant's argument, "Tomasetti '686 does not teach a three-dimensional body "suspended" in a support body 3-6. Tomasetti's "support body" is the car frame itself, to which wall panels, a floor and a roof are directly mounted" applicant provides no support why the support body cannot be the car frame itself. Applicant's disclosed invention provides a car frame comprised of side frames 11, 12 and top frame 13 to which the wall panels, floor, and roof are directly mounted.

63. In response to applicant's argument, "Tomasetti does not teach a U-shaped frame having an open body" Tomasetti teaches a U-shaped frame comprising stiffeners and crosspieces 3-6 having an open body. The presence of supporting structure 2 is

similar to applicant floor member 6. Floor member 6 does not close the U-shaped frame similarly Tomassetti's supporting structure 2 does not close Tomassetti's U-shaped frame comprising stiffeners and crosspieces 3-6.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Eric Pico whose telephone number is 571-272-5589. The examiner can normally be reached on 6:30AM - 3:00PM M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Peter Cuomo can be reached on 571-272-6856. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

EEP
/Peter M. Cuomo/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3654